

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1806.

[No. 1753.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation
and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The substantial and fast
sailing Ship

LEONIDAS,
Carries about five hundred hogsheads,
not two years old, now ready to receive a cargo. For
apply to Captain R. M. Kenzie, at Gadsby's Hotel, or to

James Patton.

October 2.

For Freight or Charter,
To the West Indies or a Port on the Continent,

The Sloop Lydia,
Capt. Hewes;
Burthen about 350 barrels, is
nearly a new vessel, sails well,
and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few
days. Apply to

Lawrafon and Fowle.

November 4.

Just Received,
By the schooner Betsy, and
FOR SALE,

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and hircles of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

On the west side of Fairfax street, nearly
opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It
will accommodate a family, and a flour and
grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to
hold 4,000 bbls. flour.

E. J.

September 2.

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW ACRES OF LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearby so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

Wants a Situation in Business,
A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connec-

tions, who writes a good hand. For further par-

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and
accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30.

Fresh Teas,
Of a superior quality, in small lead canni-

sters, and by the pound—
Just received and for Sale, by

TUNIS CRAVEN.

Nov. 1.

A MILLER WANTED.
One who can come well recommended will
find employment by applying to the subscriber
in Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

Sept. 29th, 1806.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

Wholesale and retail, of the patentee
next door below Mr. Alexander M. Kenzie's,

corner of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and
gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those who
purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
wristband ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the suspender, to prevent improper straining
and thereby destroying the ease designed in the
construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
100 hds. Maryland Tobacco.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Oct. 1.



For Liverpool,
The staunch, good Ship
Enterprise,

CAPTAIN COLCORD;

Sails fast, about twenty-six
hundred barrels burthen—will
take freight on moderate terms.
Advances made on consignment to Messrs.
Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.
November 3.

NOTICE.

A. LINDO informs the Public,
that he declines the Brokerage business as to
procuring Notes discounted.

November 11.

JAMES ANDERSON
Has just received, and offers for Sale,
3000 weight excellent BUTTER,

In small firkins, suitable for family use.

November 5.

RECEIVED,
By the William and John, captain Woodhouse,
from Liverpool, and for sale by

Lawrafon & Fowle,
12 bales KENDALL COTTONS.
6 do. Blue and mixed PLAINS.

The above goods were purchased from the
manufactury, are well chosen, and will be sold
on liberal terms.

November 5.

JUST IMPORTED
In the brig Rebecca, from Gharto,

A few quarter casks Port Wine,
of a superior quality, and for sale by

James Nutt & Co.

Oct. 27. At their Store on King-street.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by
the subscriber,

A confignment of SEGARS, of
the very first quality.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 23.

Wants a Place,
In a Counting-House, Wholesale or Retail
Store, a Young Man, who writes and speaks

English, French and German. A line, ad-
dressed to N. N. and left at this office, will be
duly attended to.

November 3.

Just Received,
Per ship Enterprise, Capt. Colcord, from Li-

verpool, laying at Merchants wharf,

AND FOR SALE,

A CARGO OF SALT,

Consisting of
500 sacks Liverpool stored,

5000 bushels do. coarse.

For terms apply to

William Hodgson.

November 5.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three-
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street,
occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—
Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

20,000 weight Green Coffee,

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, by

Mordecai Miller.

August 14.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof

20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.

10 do. N. Eng. dc.

16 pipes Holland gin

4 do. American do. of superior qual.

2 do. L. P. Madeira wine of excellent

2 do. L. M. do. do. qual. war-

4 quarter casks do. do. ranted pure.

3 do. Marsalla wine

20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec-

30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.

10 boxes mould candle

25 do. English white soap—very dry

2 chests hyson-tea salt

300 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

October 18.

DR. REES'S CYCLOPÆDIA,

VOL. 2d. PART 1st.

Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for

Sale, at his Book Store, in King-street.

November 4.

8000 bushels Salt,

Just received and for Sale by

Wadsworth and Butler.

November 10.

The Subscriber

Inform his friends, and the public in general,
that he has now open, and for sale in the
house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Gaze
nove, on Fairfax, between King and Prince
Streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—

CONSISTING OF

Superfine, } Cloth.

Fine, and Forrest } Cassimere, Waistcoats

Manchester, Plains and Kerseys,

Hathicks and Napt Cottons,

Napt Frizes and Flushings,

Blue and grey Coatings,

Ladies superfine Coatings,

A handsome choice of Flanneles,

Rose and striped Blankets,

Scarlet Cardinals,

Calicos, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

Printed Counterpanes,

Irish Linens and Dowashes,

Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks,

Brown and white Pillows,

White and brown Rolls,

Burboon Gerrals,

Mammoodies,

Shoes,

Loaf and Lump Sugar,

Pins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of

Taylor's Silks Twist and Threads—all of which

he is determined to sell at the most reduced

prices for ready money. He hopes to meet

with that encouragement his attention to busi-

ness may seem to merit from a generous pub-

lic.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the stone house, kitch-
en and granary at Broad Creek, in Maryland,
holding an unexpired lease for the same
with the lot of ground thereto attached, contain-
ing a number of excellent apple trees—the
ground equal to any for a garden—it is also
an excellent stand for a tavern or black-
smith shop, either of which would be immense-
ly profitable, if conducted and supplied in a
proper manner. The terms will be made easy
by early application as above.

November 5.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between

Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occu-

pation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated

for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-

derate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25.

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To the Printer of the Ohio Gazette.

SIR,

A certain publication entitled "The Kentucky Spanish association, governor Blount's conspiracy, and general Miranda's expedition," which lately appeared in a Frankfort paper, having found admission into the Aurora and National Intelligencer, I suppose from the novelty and boldness of the charges it has hazarded against some characters, who have long enjoyed, by the various offices of trust or delegation they occupied, the confidence of the government & the citizens of the country; I have thought as a Querist, I should call your attention to a few remarks in case you too should give the publication a place in your paper.

Besides noting the affected candor with which the author premises that the characters he has so boldly inculpated by name, are not without some palliations in the motives by which they were excited to the traitorous conspiracy in which they were involved—you will find he has refused to insert the two explanatory letters of Mr. Greenup, which the latter was therefore forced to transmit to the National Intelligencer, in order that the antidote should be swallowed sufficiently soon to counteract the poison that had been administered.

That Kentucky and the Western country at large, had to bear patiently with the neglect of the federal government twenty years ago, and that at the present day the countries on the Mississippi have uttered murmurs not loud but deep, which ere long will echo from the gulf of Mexico to the Chesapeake, are facts which I propose to develope in subsequent numbers of your paper. But the suggestions that men such as are attempted to be implicated by the wretched tools of a failing faction whose palsied hands have already almost let fall the reins of government; that such men should conjure their heads or hearts into the dream of selling Kentucky to Spain or Britain, is a tale for gossips, but will never find that credit with the sober sense of this country its desperate inventors have dreamt of. The Aurora does not venture a single remark further than a decent hope that the story will be found untrue; whilst the National Intelligencer not venturing to refuse the publication of Mr. Greenup's explanatory letters, as the Kentucky editors had impudently done, is more diffuse in conciliatory cautions to the public, to beware how they entertain any prejudices against the inculpated till full conviction shall overtake them.

I have marks, sir, the intelligent caution of the Intelligencer with curious contempt. It should be known however to the intelligence of the Western country, that the cabinet paper will never dare to take part in the inculpation of one man, whose views a desperate paragrapher in Frankfort has foolishly attempted to fathom. A Wilkinson or a Brown may gaze for a moment on the ego's fatuous that has danced upon the swamps of Frankfort: but a spark from the genius of a Burr would dissipate the vapor.

QUERIST.

To the Printer of the Ohio Gazette.

SEPT. 1st, 1806.

SIR,

Universal history everywhere informs us of the means that have been used by the despot or the demagogue, first to prevent or withhold from the citizen the sense of his just rights, and afterwards to habituate to a despair of their recovery. But its records, I believe, no where present a parallel to the crooked policy that must be practised in this portion of the New World, to confine the people for any notable period of time, in the ignorance of any of their rights withheld, or an endurance of wrongs inflicted upon them.

The spectacle of a great country, blinded by its own passions and prejudices—its nearest and most unremitting enemies secretly preying on its vitals (though common enough in the secret history of the microcosm of man) is, I presume, a phenomenon in the civil and political annals of nations, which has hitherto been reserved for record in the western hemisphere.

Sir, a constant experience of ten years, and a diligent observation of twenty have, in my mind, matured these reflections into a conviction, that, although our federal system has been ventured upon under auspices and advantages more seducing than any other country on earth had been blessed withal, alas! our grand political experiment, having violated, by the extension of our territory, and the increasing decay of virtue in our citizens and rulers, those conditions of its success enacted by the genius of Montesquieu, must finally and shortly

despair of that consummation with which we so idly and so long have flattered ourselves.

During the continuance of this delusion, how many heroes of the revolution have taken upon them the burthen of despatch; how many of our countrymen have sunk into their graves! But the time past is irretrievable. Our care for the morrow is a duty we owe to our children and ourselves. To their posts, sir, on this sacred duty, it is time that some one, qualified by his leisure and information, should summon the interests of the people; that he should expose the craft or incapacity of their stewards, and precipitate them into those snares they have prepared for the incredulity of their employers. The true ingredients and materials of these pitfalls for the rights and properties of my fellow citizens are constructed, as I presume I shall hereafter demonstrate; the vaunting boast and idle cant of the comparatively superior individual prosperity of those states and their citizens over all other countries, arising out of the nature of the federal constitution; the patriotism or republican virtues of every party in power since the revolution, and the exemption of the United States from a participation in the wars and troubles of Europe, from the remoteness and distance of our situation, and the wisdom and policy of our present government; topics wholly unfounded, or delusive in the consequences meant to be deduced from them. Those, and some other nostrums so kindly administered to us by our state Charlatans, I propose, as a Querist, to analyze now and hereafter; and I heartily rejoice, sir, to learn your paper will be a repository of free discussion, where a liberal adversary shall always experience from me that candid attention and treatment due to his merits and composition.

Let us enter then upon those illustrations that naturally flow from the general reflection already premised; and as citizens of the western country enquire what is, first, the situation of the union generally; and, secondly, what is it, as affecting our cis-Allegany rights and interests.

The condition of a great nation, plundered of its national rights—with an administration suffering itself tamely to be brow-beaten at the seat of government by an unscrupulous individual of a foreign nation, actually occupying 100 miles extent of territory on both banks of the Mississippi—not in a country, the right to which is waiting the issue of negotiation—but in Louisiana properly so called by Spain herself—a nation governed by an administration supported upon the dilapidated basis of a broken and disappointed party, that will with difficulty endure the period of its natural expiration; a nation, abounding in natural and political resources, and stocked with good and patriotic citizens; but actually unprovided with a party to take the helm of state, or a political compass to steer by; such a spectacle may furnish a scene for a pantomime, but must be awful and revolting to all true Americans. Do we desire further examples? Our ears are assailed by the just murmurs of the disbanding remnant of our army, and the indignant sighs of our glorious infant, but discontented navy. Shall we compose our alarms in the hope of reviving federalism and federalists? But that party, if it could be rallied, never will assist, never did co-operate in unity of sentiment or individuality of interest. What a prospect then so speedily solicits our regard to a catastrophe so near at hand! What sanctuary shall we look to as the asylum of the degraded honor of our country where we may in the zeal of holy patriotism securely deposit the Palladium of the rights of our eastern brethren and ourselves?

Sir, I do not know that I am attempting by nature or education for an alarmist; but we should not suffer ourselves to be lulled into a fatal security or indifference to events so awfully impending over us, under the delusive idea that either our federal system, the merits of our administration, or our remoteness from other countries, will long assure us the benefits we now enjoy, or preserve us from greater ills than those we already suffer.

So far only I shall at present rest my reflections on the actual situation of the union generally. But so far as I can estimate for the future, we must all feel a preponderating interest in the issue of contingencies such as I have sketched, as it will affect our western rights and interests—as it will, in consequence of the policy we shall adopt, notwithstanding the airy dream of the federal shield, involve us in foreign war or domestic strife, or preserve us from the visitation of such calamities. For no man, who is capable of duly appreciating the nature of whatever trade does, or shall hereafter fall to the share of the western

countries, will deny that we ever can be absolutely free from all extrinsic influence or control upon that trade; and, therefore, that however difficult of access we may be by a foreign enemy, in commercial pursuits, so far as we can prosecute them from our situation, we shall, for a long time, be subject to the influence of our foreign relations. But that we neither ought nor will vest that influence in the Atlantic states—it is a principle which if not palatable to every one on its first presentation—will, I am persuaded, before two years more roll over us be held orthodox and sacred by every man capable of understanding it, on this side of the mountains. I will not now, however, further anticipate a subject I shall more fully handle hereafter. A greater previous question involving our dearest rights and independence, viz. "how long these cis-Allegany countries will continue, as at present, members of the federal union" first demands our earliest investigation—and among the causes that have retarded or hitherto prevented the information of the people on both sides of the Alleghany on this subject—there seems no hesitation to enumerate the following: 1st. An impolitic jealousy of the growing wealth and consequence of the western country, cherished under various forms, by all parties in power, since the revolution. 2dly. Commercial prejudices in the Atlantic states. 3dly. The general poverty of a large majority of the emigrants to these western countries, and the greater facility they experience here of settling themselves in ordinary circumstances above that they possess to the eastward. I shall consider the two last of these causes, with the means of removing them in my next paper: and in my subsequent essays, I shall state and enquire into all reasonable grounds of objection that can be taken against the expediency of a separation of the cis and trans Atlantic states, which have occurred to me under five or six heads, together with such answers as I have deemed a satisfactory removal of the objections, which will complete the task I have allotted myself on this subject. It remains therefore for me to add at present only a few more reflections to those I have already made on the first of the causes assumed above, to have retarded the inquiries and information of the people on the great question I have proposed to their interest.

If then it be unknown to our Brethren on the Atlantic—or disregard thereby all but merchants and financiers, that these western countries in effect labor under greater hardships than ever the old colonies endured from Britain, having besides to digest the nauseating drug of a misplaced and untrusted delegation, legislative and executive which will continue to bear them down under the share they bear of the federal burthen: That every administration since the union has been influenced and ever will be so, by a commercial interest adverse, or indifferent to the prosperity of the western country; that it must be the wish of such interest, to see any system continued that will prevent an increase of the impost, by supplying a federal revenue from other sources. If these things be withheld from the knowledge of the people by their servants, how loudly should we shout from the mountains to the ocean, and demand "for what beneficial return to ourselves do we pay an annual contribution of upwards of three millions of dollars, appropriated to objects of federal concern, no way regarding our interest present, or to come, whilst one hundred thousand would suffice for administering the government or governments of our country!" But sir, is only one of six motives that I have thought of, that must and will induce a severance of the cis and trans Allegany states, which I shall hereafter develope. At length no doubt it will appear that the federal oak was only destined to protect the streets that remain beneath its shade. The more vigorous plants that have been removed to our western soil, have attained a growth that may feel perhaps the rude blasts of our impending storms, but will withstand their fury.

QUERIST.

CATTARO. The geographical dictionaries being very deficient in their accounts of a place which has so much engaged the attention of all Europe, we have extracted the following from a French publication [Mercantile Adv.]

"The town and garrison of Cattaro is situated at the extremity of the gulf of that name, which was formerly called Lizzonico. Cattaro, at the time of the Romans, was known by the name of Ascrivum. The destiny of this people was continually changing until the close of the 14th century, when their independence was recognized by the kings of Bohemia. Cattaro afterwards supported many bloody

wars against the Balzars, princes of Zem and Montenegro, as well as some of consequence against the Ragusans. In year 1361 Cattaro formed an intimate alliance with the last, as well as with the inhabitants of Amivari and Dulcigno. This small state having terminated all its wars and having liberated itself from any dependence on the kings of Bosnia, was governed by its own laws until the year 1475, when, alarmed by the colossal power of the Turks, who had conquered the neighboring provinces, the inhabitants of Cattaro, from a sense of their danger, had proper to submit themselves to the republic of Venice.

"The principal conditions of the treaty were, that Cattaro should retain its form of government; that the Venetians should defray all the expenses of administration out of the duties received at the custom houses; and lastly, that if the republic of Venice should find itself unable to give protection to its new subjects, it should transfer the sovereignty of it to any other power, but restore Cattaro to its former dependence. It was in consequence of the convention that the Venetian republic having been dissolved, the 12th of May, 1797, the inhabitants of Cattaro exercised the right of disposition, and accordingly transferred themselves to Austria on the 4th of July in the same year. Castelnuovo followed their example.

"This town, built in 1373, by Guarib, king of Bohemia, belonged to the Venetians since 1687. Buda, another town of Albania, was under their protection since the 15th century. It was occupied in 1797 by the Austrians, at the very moment that Pierre Petrowille, the Montenegro bishop, was about to seize it at the head of a band of 5 or 6000 men.

"The inhabitants grow a great deal of corn in the plains next to the sea, but are sufficient for their consumption, as they have a strong repugnance to hard labor. They have excellent wine, and all the fruits peculiar to the south of Europe; bees and silk worms are much cultivated by them. Cattaro is an old town, but is well built, and very strong. The inhabitants are about 1400. Castelnuovo, which is also well fortified, may contain about 1800."

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, November 10.

Captain Perry of the ship Thames, left Amsterdam the 20th of September, and has politely furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Dutch papers to the 13th. Under that date from Amsterdam the only interesting article is one which informs us of a convention having been entered into between the two houses of Saxony and Brandenburg—that on the frontiers of Saxony the French have a formidable force of not less than thirty thousand men; and that the Prince of Hesse Castle remained in a state of inactivity as to military preparations.

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made nation was ca adjourn our co I will Ghisl Duvalle Eve clo

Our verbal accounts from Amsterdam state a report that Russia and Prussia had formed a coalition, and declared war against France; that Sweden had offered to assist the former powers to the utmost extent of her resources; that a Dutch camp to consist of sixteen thousand men, was forming at Utrecht; and that a fleet of seven sail of the line, under admiral De Winter, was at anchor in the Nieuw Diep.

On the 21st of September off Dover, captain Perry was boarded by the British gun brig Tygress, and informed by her commander that Lord Lauderdale had returned to England without concluding a peace.

Markets in Amsterdam for West India produce were on the rise, in consequence of the prospect of the renewal of hostilities on the continent.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.

Arrived, snow George, Stocket, from Isle of France and Bourbon, 107 days.—Left at Isle of France, July 11, ships America, Stone, of Newburyport; Eliza, Harden, ditto; Moultrie, McLaughlin, New York; brig Naiad, Robbins, ditto; ship Baltic, Donaldson, of Philadelphia. At Bourbon, 3d August, brig Dominaick Jones, of Philadelphia, the only American vessel. October 27, lat. 30, long. 64, spoke the Hermione, Sylvia, from Boston, for the City of St. Domingo, out 8 days. Several valuable prizes had been brought into the Isle of France and Bourbon before the sailing of the George.

Also, ship Louisiana, Norris, 54 days from Rotterdam. Long. 60, lat. 33, spoke brig William and Mary, Mc' Mullen, from Amsterdam for New York, had lost both masts, and bearing away for Guadalupe.

Also, ship Commerce, Colburn, 50 days from Liverpool.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

By a gentleman from the westward we have been furnished with the Ohio Gazette, containing a series of numbers signed "Querist," addressed to the Printer of that paper, and advocating a separation of the "cis-Allegany country" from the Atlantic States. They are evidently from the pen of some partisan of Mr. Burr's, and made their appearance immediately after that gentleman had left Marietta. In order that our readers may see the arguments made use of in support of such a measure we have this day commenced their republication.

COMMUNICATION.

For the last three days an examination of the Pupils under the direction of Mr. Holbrook, was held at the Alexandria Academy, before a number of classical gentlemen. The result was highly favorable to the pupils, and reflected great honor upon the attention and talents of their preceptor. It must be a pleasing circumstance to the inhabitants of this town, who have children to educate, that there is now at hand an institution under such proper regulations, and where (as has not been usual at the Academy formerly) not only particular attention is paid to the accomplishment of the boys in classic literature, but the various branches of useful education are attended to with strictness and punctuality. It would indeed be a pleasing circumstance, if the number of teachers could be increased, and the range of learning be as wide and extensive, as exists at most of the colleges in the Union. It would be the means of precluding all necessity of parents sending their children into other states for the purpose of education, where too often the purpose of their visit is forgotten, and most of their time and attention devoted to objects not only of great inferiority, but even of harm.—The Academy in this town promises fair to be the nursery of morality and of science. To the trustees alone belongs the duty of enlarging the number of pupils, and of increasing the number of teachers, provided they should be of the same opinion.

A.

At a late hour last evening, we received from a valuable friend at Annapolis, an official report of the proceedings of the legislature, up to Tuesday.—On Monday the house of delegates received a message from the senate, informing that they were ready to proceed to the election of governor—which being concurred in by the house and notified to the senate, an election for governor took place, when, on counting the votes it appeared that ROBERT WRIGHT, Esq. was duly elected, without opposition.

After the election for governor a motion was made "will the house now proceed to a nomination for the members of the council," and was carried in the affirmative—when the house adjourned. On noticing this circumstance, our correspondent says—"We shall go into the election of a council this day [Tuesday]—I will venture to predict the issue—Doctor Chiselen, Colonel Ried, Thomas Hall, John Duvall, and James Nabb, Esqs. will be the five elected."

Baltimore American.

Of Miranda. Almost every arrival from the West-Indies brings some accounts of this extraordinary character, each generally at variance with the other.

Captain Bourne, from Curracoa, informs us that on the 8th of October, after being several times fired at, he was boarded by a British ship belonging to Miranda's squadron, and treated roughly. The commander informed captain B. that Miranda had sailed from Aruba for Barbadoes, and that most of his forces had left him.

On the other hand, captain Murray, of the brig Ceres, in 18 days from Trinidad, assures us that Miranda had not left Aruba, and that he had received no succours.

Captain Muzzy, of the brig Exchange, who left Trinidad about the 20th October, says he saw a ship going into the harbor, which he supposed to be the Leander.

N. York Mer. Ad.

We have the satisfaction of informing our readers that in consequence of instructions from the court of Madrid, colonel Howard acting ad interim as governor of Pensacola, in the absence of governor Folk, has ordered the Spanish officers on the Mobile to permit American vessels to navigate that stream, without being charged with other duties than such as are chargeable on Spanish vessels navigating the Mississippi.

[Nat. Intel.]

The captain of the ship Thames, arrived at New York from Amsterdam, reports that in the Channel he spoke the British gun-brig Vixen, and was informed, that lord Lauderdale had returned from Paris to London. A rumor had reached Amsterdam before the Thames sailed [the 20th of September] that an action had taken place between the French and Prussians; and, that a confederacy of

the northern powers against France, was certainly formed.

Not having yet received any papers by the Thames, we cannot vouch for the authenticity of these reports.

(Phil. Reg.)

We have been informed by a gentleman of respectability, that a silver mine has been discovered about 16 miles from this place, near the Clarksburg road. Our informant adds, that he saw the silver which had been extracted, and on cutting it with a knife, it appeared very pure. He also saw a quantity of the ore in a house in which was erected a small air furnace.

[Morgantown Gaz.]

Extract of a letter from general Wilkinson, dated Rapids of Red river, September 19, 1806.

"My orders, and the conduct of the Mexicans, are so much at variance, and the Spanish commander, at the head of 1500 or 1800 men, has treated the strong remonstrances of governor Claiborne and General Cushing with such slight, after having traversed the territory east of the Sabine, where he has taken his nearest post, and menaced our establishment at Natchitoches; that I foresee an inevitable appeal to arms in the course of twelve days, if the Spaniards should not recede, or I receive counter-orders. And as governor Herrera is an officer who has risen by his sword, and is reputed a man of great pride and spirit, I think it probable he will adhere to his solemn promise to maintain and defend his master's territorial pretensions to a point within seven miles of one post, and fifty east of the Sabine.

"Under these circumstances, but with a solemn determination to drain the cup of conciliation before I draw the sword, I have called for about 700 militia, which is the sum total I am to expect from this & the Mississippi territories, to be assembled at Natchitoches the first proximo.

"It is not improbable hostilities at this point will be instantly followed by an appeal to arms in West Florida. I will write to you again in about ten days, when I fear you will be informed blood has been spilt. I have two Spanish governors opposed to me, Herrera and Cordera, of whom and their 2000 men. I shall wish less than 1200 give you a good account."

From the BOSTON REPERTORY.

Lascivious liberty has never yet lasted long or ended well. When we see men who have had opportunity to know better, using their utmost endeavor to make our liberty licentious, we are ready to ask are they sincere fools, or knaves who know better? Do they really suppose impossible things will certainly happen in America, that confusion will bring order, that demagogues will love right and justice better than power, or that public virtue will be bred from the corruption of manners and morals as the wheat field is the greener for the rankness of the manure.

It is some evidence of Mr. Jefferson's sincerity that he continues to profess democratic opinions, when they are in disgrace. If he should much longer maintain them, even his friend Bonaparte would avow his contempt. Experience has at length set its everlasting seal upon democracy, and its creed and advocates are forever banished from the company of men of sense.

This is our manner of thinking in New England. We cannot believe it possible that Mr. Jefferson should be a democrat. We forget that he is a Virginian, whose dread of a superior passes for love of equality. We forget the evidence of history that an enthusiast may be an impostor and a dupe.

Oliver Cromwell really thought that his mind was miraculously illuminated by God. He went to bed and prayed with the popular Corporals, as Mr. Jefferson ate bread and cheese and talked slang with the Irish bakers at Washington. He practised deceit and he yielded to ambition, and there is no doubt, thought himself as sound a republican as Mr. Jefferson does.

A man's faith is not the stubbornest quality that belongs to him. Every demagogue is so much a Roman Catholic as to believe the end sanctifies the means, and of course he will lie, backbite and conspire, to give the people the benefit of his services in office.

If we say that men know better than to suppose that Jacobinism will promote liberty, we forget that those very men mould their consciences like wax. For instance, will any body alive imagine that Mr. Bacon, of Stockbridge would have to struggle half an hour with his conscience to extort its assent to any thing he had a mind to? Conscience and he are adversaries who have long ago settled the question of superiority.

The English constitution was overthrown in the time of Charles the 1st.—Pym, Hampden, Hollis, Hazzard, St. John and Algernon Sydney were probably patriots, that is to say, they loved their country and its ancient constitution. This they knew; they thirsted for power, and this they did not know. But they became incurably afraid of the power of the king and blindly confident of their own, till the whole system of English liberty fell in ruins.

At length a third party arose, consisting of men who had joined with the revolutionists and proceeded with them till they were afraid to proceed any farther.

This very thing is happening in America. The Jacobins, fearless of confusion, and in earnest to bring it about, are enraged against their timid partisans who stand on the edge of the bottomless pit and hesitate to leap in.

The sense and virtue of the Washington federalists will not save our country, but the fears, and perhaps the emulation of the better sort of democrats may.

GENERAL ORDERS

The late conduct of the Spanish government, added to the hostile appearances and menacing attitude of their armed forces already encamped within the limits of our government, make it necessary that the militia under my command, should be in complete order and at a moment's warning ready to march.

This armed force under the sanction of their government, have imprisoned and transported five of the good citizens of the United States to the dominion of Spain.—They have cut down and carried off the flag of the United States, which was erected in the Cado Nation of Indians, and within the limits of the United States.—They have compelled by force, men in the employ of the government, when exploring the Red river to desist, & come home, and they have taken an unjustifiable and insulting position east of the river Sabine, and within the territory of New Orleans! Acts thus daring as well as degrading to our national character & constituted rights, demand prompt satisfaction and cannot fail to excite that resentment so becoming, so natural on the occasion.

In the first instance, gentlemen, let it be recollect that our good materials, our best of men, must be properly disciplined and in this way the preparation cannot be too great to meet the wishes of the general and the exigencies of our country. Inspired with the laudable ambition of avenging our country's wrongs and impelled by the most cogent necessity of defending our national dignity and liberties, it is calculated that but one voice will be heard among us, and that will be for preparation and discipline.

You are therefore without delay ordered to place your brigade on the most respectable footing, and to be in readiness to furnish the quota required of you at the shortest notice. All volunteer companies well equipped will be accepted of; if the full quota can be raised by voluntary enlistment, it will answer government's better purpose than by pressing them from their families by a draft; but if it be discovered that this cannot be done, you will direct that the effective men be classed & that the law in this respect be duly attended to, and when the government and constituted authorities of our country require it, they must be in readiness to march.

Two regiments it is expected from my division, in the event of a call, will be required, and no doubt if more are in readiness to march, a tender of their services will be accepted.

You will gentlemen take the most speedy method of obtaining correct information of the number that can be raised by voluntary enlistment within your respective brigades, through your colonels or in such manner as may be to you most regular and proper, after this information shall be acquired, forward the same to the gen. by mail.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General 2d division.

By

Wm. F. ANDERSON,

Adj-de-camp.

To the general commanding within the 2d division:

Nashville, October 4th 1806.

One articles of plate were taken and discharged as compelled to pay to
(London Paper)

Lord Stanhope who is always directing his mind to some object of utility, has lately circulated among his friends a small work entitled "Principles of the Science of Tuning instruments with fixed tones." In this little treatise the nature of musical temperament is investigated, and explained in a novel, interesting and salutary manner.

That disagreeable sound technically called the Wolfe which musicians have always been so anxious to get rid of, is proved to be of great advantage in modulation, when distributed according to the Stanhope temperament. His lordship objects to the expression, the Wolfe in the singular number, and shews that there are in fact five Wolves in the quints and major thirds,—and clearly demonstrates that so far from being imperfections, "it is precisely the proper distribution of those five wolves, which produces that charming and essential variety of character between different keys, which is one of the chief requisites in a well tuned instrument." This work is printed at Mr. Wilson's Stereotype press, and it is a most beautiful specimen of the high degree of perfection to which the art of printing by fixed types has been brought, under his lordship's direction and patronage. An iron press of a most ingenious construction, also invented by his Lordship, was used in working off all the impressions which have yet been taken from the stereotype plates of the treatise we have just noticed. The largest sheet can be printed on this press by a single pull, and it is calculated to produce a great saving both in time and labor.

(IBID.)

PALMER'S PACKET, will sail for NOFOLK on SATURDAY next, wind and weather permitting.

For Liverpool—direct,

The Ship

LEONIDAS,

Capt. McKenzie;

Will sail in all this month. For passage only, having excellent accommodations, apply on board or to

James Patton.

November 13.

Dancing & Fencing.

MONSIEUR MORAN

OFFERS to teach 20 scholars DANCING according to the English and French fashion.—Also, to teach the young Ladies to WALK well, and to come in and go out of a room gracefully, and to hold up their heads and turn out their toes, which is not generally attended to. Terms of tuition will be low, owing to necessity. Three dollars entrance and Five dollars for the first quarter, and afterwards Eight dollars a quarter from each scholar.

He will teach in a room at Mr. Reily's, opposite to Mr. Eaton's store, King street. Apply at Mr. Seller's Music room.

Any gentleman wishing to be taught the polite and necessary art of FENCING will be attended to every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. M. MORAN will open school on Monday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to teach Dancing.

Nov. 13.

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Wanted to Purchase,

A neat GIG and HARNESS—one with Springs and a Top will be preferred.—Also a good HORSE.

Apply to the Printer.

November 12.

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NOTICE.

The Stages between Alexandria and Richmond, will travel on SUNDAYS, until the public are notified to the contrary.

The Proprietors.

NOVEMBER 8.

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PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday, the 22d day of November next, at the coffee-house, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, sundry LOTS OF GROUND, lying on Patrick, Cameron, and Alfred streets, the property of John V. Thomas; to satisfy a debt and costs due Thomas Allen—Also, at same time and place, sundry Ground Rents, arising from lots lying on the same streets.

R. MOSS, D. M.

For D. C. BRENT, Marshal

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October 14.

N O T I C E .

Valuable Family Medicines.

*Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;*

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

**PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Conscient Medical Society.**

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for removing weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Malaria, &c. They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Bilious Pills. THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, speak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in Bilious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Female complaints, &c.

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

**Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills,
or, Family Physic.**

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colics and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indisposition, headaches, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 50 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbatic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in paste boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivaled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

**Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;
Or Cough Drops.**

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand unrivaled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills,
Price 50 cents a box.

**Hinkley's Infallible remedy for
the Piles.**

Price 50 Cents a Box.
Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-made Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable term for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 7.

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**PRINTING, in its various branches
handsomely executed at this Office.**

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL offer at public sale, at Herndon's Tavern, in the town of Fredericksburg, on FRIDAY, the second day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for cash;

Between 50 and 60 Negroes,

Lately attached to the Chetham estate, consisting of laborers and tradesmen, of different kinds, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. &c. Also, a good miller, cook, gardener, trainer of horses, and some valuable house servants. They are, for the number, as likely and as valuable a set of negroes as any in Virginia: also, some work horses and farming utensils. Should any person in the neighborhood be disposed to purchase at private sale, prior to the said day, I will be ready to treat with them.

I will also sell, at Private Sale,

Some Lots in the town of Fredericksburg, my Lands adjoining Stafford court-house, my Lands in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, and my Farm called Clark's, on the Rappahannock river, about three miles below Fredericksburg.

William Fitzhugh.

November 4.

REMOVAL.
Has just received and offers for Sale, at very reduced prices,

An extensive assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

ALSO,

2 trunks handsome British printed cottons, 1 do, American,

1 do. 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins,

3 eases Irish linens,

6 bales India piece goods—consisting of

Company gurrah,

Gurrah lawns,

Gazepore do.

Ceyman cossacks,

Battas,

Checks, and Gilles handkerchiefs—

Which will be sold low by the piece to those who purchase to sell again.

October 23.

FOR SALE,

Pork in barrels

New York prime and large beef

Hyson skin and } TEAS

Souchong

Russia Duck, and

A few kegs Essence of Spruce, by

Daniel Murgatroyd.

May 6.

Charles Bennett,

Has imported in the ship Wm. and John captain Wm. D. D. from Liverpool, and John and Anne from London, via Newfoul,

FALL GOODS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART.

Kendal Cottons, Kerseys, Halfhicks,

Plaids, Jersey's,

Cloths, Coating and Frizes,

Superfine Bombazette, Bombazette, and

Widbore,

Satinets, Bennetts Cord, & Kerseymeres,

An elegant assortment of Whistcoating,

Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres,

Manchestr,

Kendal knit Lambs' Wool Hose,

Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery,

Silk Velvets, Moleskins, &c.

Fashionable London Hats,

Coarse Hairs,

English Ingrain Kidderminster Carpets

And Carpeting,

Venetian Carpeting,

Sewing Silk and Twist first quality,

Silk and Leather Gloves,

Silk Cords, &c.

British Battle, and F. F. Gunpowder, &c.

Oct. 30.

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Second Notice.

SUCH of the creditors of John Hickman

and Co. late of Alexandria, as have come

into the terms upon which the said John Hick-

man and Co. surrendered their property to the

use of their creditors, are required to attend,

in person, with, or to transmit the evidence of

their debts against the said Hickman and Co.

duly proved, to the subscriber, residing in Alex-

andria, on or before the 10th day of July

next, to enable the subscriber to make a small

dividend among the creditors of a sum of mon-

ey in the hands of one of the creditors resid-

ing in Alexandria.

The interest upon the debts to be calculated

to the 31st of May, 1796, the time when the

said John Hickman and Co. surrendered up

their property.

George Clementson.

June 7.

N. B. The postage of letters to be paid.

The above Dividend is postponed

in consequence of several creditors not having

come forward with their accounts. This is

therefore to give notice, that in fifteen days

from this date, I am required to make a divi-

idend, and all those whose claims are not hand-

ed in, properly proven, on or before that time,

will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

GEORGE CLEMENTSON.

November 6.

431aw1stJan

Bank of Potowmac,

Alexandria, Nov. 7, 1803.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Bank of Potowmac, that a dividend of three and an half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock, for the last half year, which will be paid them on their legal representatives, on Tuesday next the 11th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Charles Page, Cashier.
Staw3w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a power executed by Augustine J. Smith and Henry Rose, to secure the payment of 5000^l. with interest, I shall on the first day of January, 1807, expose to sale for ready money, at Fairfax county, so much of the tract of LAND sold and conveyed by Battallie Fitzhugh to the said Smith and Rose on the 2d day of September, 1797, (the same being part of the Ravensworth tract in Fairfax county) as will pay the sum of 2263^l. part of the said 5000^l. with interest on 1677^l. part of the same 2263^l. from the first day of January, 1799, and on the balance thereof from the first day of October in the same year.

THOMAS FITZHUGH,
October 20.
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PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, (if not otherwise disposed of) on the first day of December next,

A NEAT two story BRICK HOUSE, on King-street, now in the occupancy of Mr. William Douglass. The house is twenty-five feet front containing two rooms and a passage on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor, and a well finished garret. There is an excellent Brick Kitchen and every other necessary back building.—Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.
November 10.
2aw1stDec

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money.
To the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at DAWSON'S TAVERN, in the county of Loudoun and town of LEESBURG, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January next, by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 25th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term last, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Murgatroyd, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs, and Samuel Hough and others defendants—

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg, & so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer,
Richmond, 17 in Oct.—22. (Nov. 4.)
2aw8w

The Subscriber has received
The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:
15 hogheads first quality St. Croix

Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy
10 hogheads well flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum

30 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Yiyan Skin, and
First quality Souchong
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Tenerife
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled Port, every old WINES.

A few cases claret, superior quality
Cognac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin

New England rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig wine

Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Moult and dipt candles
Indigo, alum, madder, copperas, & red brimstone

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